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Twin Falls Company
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SUFFRAGE

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Address.

March 2.—Last night
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COAL COMPANY.

March 2.—At the an-
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All officers were re-

CCID IN ONE DAY

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W. Grove's signature
25c.

NEW PROVINCES.

Montreal Star.)
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PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, March 1.—This was a partizan, political history making day in both the commons and the senate. In the lower house, Laurier announced Sifton's resignation, and in the senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he did not remember making use of the words "nest of traitors" in regard to his colleagues in the conservative cabinet, but he felt today he should have uttered them, and to prevent any misunderstanding he would utter them now.

The commons galleries were packed as never before this session, and every member at the capital was in his seat, the rumor having spread that Sifton's resignation, which Laurier had carried in his pocket for several days, would be proclaimed by the holder. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it clear that Sifton had thrown up his portfolio because, in his own words, he could not accept the seperate school plank of the autonomy measure. Sifton, who followed the premier, endorsed in general terms his leader's statement and reiterated the mutual regret that followed the severing of their long time cordial relations.

These complimentary remarks were all right in their way, but their hollowness was speedily punctured by Foster, who in calm and moderate phrases showed that there had been for a long time a deliberately planned scheme to thrust the minister of the interior out of the cabinet. Foster was even more than usually guarded in what he said, but he was, if possible, more than usually direct.

FOSTER WELL POSTED.

The ex-minister of finance had every phase of Sifton's political record on the tip of his fingers, and put it straight that neither he, Greenway nor any of his associates could endorse a separate school bill even when concealed beneath an autonomy bill cloak. Sifton's resignation, said Foster, had not come as a surprise to either side of the house. He had been treated as Blair had been treated.

A bill that should have originated in his department has been constructed and launched by the premier without notice to him, just as had the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bill been projected without reference to the recent minister of railways and canals. Mr. Sifton, said Mr. Foster, had been directly ignored by the premier, who might have touched the wires and communicated to him the intelligence that the autonomy bill contained a direct separate school provision. There were telegraph offices in every town in the United States where Mr. Sifton had tarried. The deliberate action of the prime minister and his cabinet made it abundantly clear that it was their intention to get rid of Mr. Sifton at all cost.

There were other rumors to the effect that Mr. Fielding, too, was dissatisfied with the school question's treatment, as well as the financial part of the bill, which had been prepared while he was absent in Europe, though as finance minister he should have been consulted with respect to the great demands these subsidies made upon the federal treasury.

Mr. Foster spoke of Mr. Sifton's consistent stand on the school question, provincially and federally, and expressed his pleasure that he would still retain his seat in the commons, and that he was not so poor financially as to suffer from the loss of his ministerial salary.

MACLEAN'S SPEECH.

MacLean of York, Ontario, who followed Foster, turned the tables on Laurier's excited remarks of a couple of days ago, by asking who was now the occupant of a ramshackle house, or the utterer of a ramshackle speech. He flatly accused the premier of taking his inspiration on the school question from Three Rivers and his Quebec colleagues, to the extermination of every cabinet minister who thought otherwise.

CONGRATULATED SIFTON.

Col. Sam Hughes congratulated Mr. Sifton on standing true to his school record of 1895, and with having the manliness to withstand the blandishments of the premier and his satellites. When Mr. Laurier again shouldered his musket the boys of Ontario would make use of their rifles.

Leighton McCarthy, liberal, North Simcoe, was unalterably opposed to the school sections of the bill, and was complimented by George Taylor for this timely expression of honest intentions.

IN FAVOR OF THE BILL.

Guthrie of South Wellington on the other hand came out flatly in favor of the bill, but made such a mess of his remarks that it took Sir Wilfrid Laurier several minutes to explain to the house just what the hot headed young orator had intended to say.

PREMIER'S TAME REMARKS.

Heckled by Foster and Haggart, the premier took the floor at 4.25 p. m., but beyond some tamely uttered generalities failed to answer a single point presented by the opposition speakers. His excuse was that when the bill came up for discussion would be the time to deal with the main school question. It was particularly noticeable that he did not say one word in Fielding's defence, while the astute minister of finance sat placidly in his seat with his usual pleasant smile.

Foster's speech was in his best vein and made a deep impresion. It was unanswerable and unanswered.

After this debate was over the house took up agricultural estimates in supply until six o'clock.

One of the most significant features of this afternoon's debate was Foster's direct references to current rumors that Fielding was kicking against the autonomy bill coupled with the silence of the finance minister and Laurier's failure to make any defence of his colleague, the only one of the old guard of provincial premiers he had called to his assistance when he made up his cabinet of business men. Tarte has arrived at the capital. There is no truth in the rumor that he and Blair intend to banquet Sifton this week.

RICHARDSON INTERVIEWED.

MONTREAL, March 1.—R. L. Richardson, ex-M. P., for Lisgar, who opposed Sifton in Brandon at the last general elections, is in Montreal. Discussing the resignation, he said: "I have understood that for some time Sifton has been considering the advisability of retiring from public life, which offers very little attraction to him at present. His resignation will certainly be most popular in the west. I may say that outside of the minority, nine-tenths of the people of the west are opposed to the principle of separate schools."

"Do you think Hon. Thomas Greenway will succeed Sifton?"

"I do not believe he will, nor do I see how he could. He like Mr. Sifton, has always been opposed to the principle of separate schools, and I cannot see how he can accept office under present conditions."

"How about Frank Oliver, M. P.?"

"It is quite possible that Oliver would accept office and support separate school proposals. He would no doubt be elected in his constituency, for he has a great number of Galicians whom he denounced in his constituency, and they are favorable to separate schools, as they form a part of the minority.

"I consider that Walter Scott is the most likely man to be called as minister at the present time. He is a newspaper man, fairly able and not too tenacious in his opinions, so that he could be brought to the views of others with greater facility, which seems a desirable thing on the part of a minister nowadays."

OTTAWA, March 1.—The night sitting of the house was devoted to I. C. R. matters, Emmerson reading of much length a typewritten speech bristling with figures, but conveying no connected information. Haggart criticized Emmerson's statements with much effect and was followed till a late hour by Bennett, Lennox and others.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The cabinet crisis is still on. Laurier only spent a few minutes in the house today, being concerned with more pressing duties. Fielding, too, did not stay long.

One of Sifton's closest friends told me tonight that all efforts so far to induce the minister of interior to come back had failed to move him, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurer would have to come to Mr. Sifton's terms to heal the breach. Sifton in all things save the school question is loyal to the grit party, and has no present intention of supporting the opposition or doing anything to make matters harder for his old colleagues.

Mr. Fielding's position is, however, tonight the overshadowing topic. He has not cut the traces that bind him to Laurier's chariot, but he is straining them severely.

Sir William Mulock, too, is beginning to feel the pressure of public opinion outside of Quebec, and is far from easy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, holds the whip hand, and has a solid contingent at his back. Should he threaten to resign the premiership he would instantly drive all the weak-kneed ministers into submission.

It is apparent, however, that no matter what the immediate issue is Laurier's prestige will be greatly undermined by what has so far happened and is likely to happen.

The conservatives are not concerning themselves over the cabinet troubles, but are confidently awaiting the final result which must be to their advantage. The present disruption, following so fast on the provincial revolt in Ontario, is only another sign that Canada is growing tired of Laurier rule.

Sifton is not pleading to be taken back. It is Laurier who is the suppliant — a new role indeed, for the autocratic premier.

OTTAWA, March 2.—There was an atmosphere of expectancy in the commons chamber this afternoon, when prayers had been said in the usual prefunctionary way, but no questions of moment were asked by the opposition members, and Laurier did not volunteer any information as to the cabinet disturbances. There is no disguising the fact that a possible effort is being made to induce Sifton to stand by the ship, but the concessions so far proffered by the premier in tinkering the autonomy bill have failed to reach the heart of the richest man in public life in Canada today, nor have they touched Fielding's principles, and Fielding is relatively poor as Sifton is redolent of wealth. It was significant to see Sifton and Fielding stalk out of the house together this afternoon, leaving Laurier in his lonesome seat.

Before the orders of the day W. F. Maclean of York raised the point that Hon. Mr. Sutherland had been absent for some time and that Hyman was acting in his place as cabinet minister. He intimated that Laurier had Sutherland's resignation in his pocket, and suggested this would be a good time to test the public feeling in Ontario by making Hyman a cabinet minister, and thus opening the seat in London. Laurier denied that Sutherland had tendered his resignation, and assured the house that Hyman was not acting illegally in temporarily discharging the duties of a minister absent through illness.

The balance of the afternoon was devoted to Intercolonial Railway estimates, the Halifax vote by consent standing over till the return of the leader of the opposition.

In committee of supply tonight on the Intercolonial estimates, Barker, Ingram, Crocket of Yale and others heckled Emmerson very considerably. Crocket pushed for particulars as to what would be done or had been done in bringing the Canada Eastern up to the standard promised by Emmerson last year, but the minister evaded with glittering generalities as to better care, better engines and faster trains, made up, he admitted, from stock that the Intercolonial owned but was too light for service on the main line. There is no item in the present estimates for the Canada Eastern, all the cost so far the minister admitted being charged to revenue account.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The debate on the Intercolonial items assumed larger proportions tonight when Ingraham of East Elgin, repeated his oft told argument against the government ownership of railways, taking on this occasion Emmerson's admittedly huge deficit as the strongest possible basis for his position. Emmerson's statement he characterized as the most doleful and most discouraging ever heard from the lips of a railway minister. Ingram's remarks were not partizan, but Emmerson retorted that this was a crisis in its history and that any capital made in the house against its government ownership would be hailed with delight by the corporation that want to acquire possession of the road.

Barker of Hamilton, followed Emmerson in an incisive speech and then Johnston of Cape Breton, put up a bluff hustings speech in defence of the management of the I. C. R. under grit rule.

The house rose at eleven o'clock with the promise that Emmerson's estimates would be continued tomorrow.

OTTAWA, March 3.—Sifton absolutely refuses to be interviewed, saying that all he had to utter was given from his place in the house. Greenway, too, is reticent. Premer Haultain, who is here, says the situation, while critical, points to a reconciliation of Laurier and Sifton, but that the entire incident will be to Laurier's political discredit, more so than anything since he came into power. It is a case, to his mind, where the conservatives can rest on their oars and let the liberal party do the fighting and worrying.

The Free Press, the regular liberal organ here, tonight says under inspiration: "Since the resignation of Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, there have been various rumors as to who will be his successor. Among the latest mentioned is Senator William P. C. Templeman of Victoria, B. C. He is a member of the cabinet without portfolio."

Hon. Mr. Templeman formerly belonged to Ontario, having been born in Packenham Village in 1844. He was called to the senate November, 1897. He was sworn of the privy council, and entered the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, February, 1902.

Rumors, however, are conflicting. There are some who say that a successor to Sifton will not be appointed this session. Of the members of parliament who are mentioned for the vacant position, Walter Scott (East Assiniboia) seems to be the favorite. However, it is thought that until it is known definitely just what modfications will be made to the bill, it would be difficult to get any of the men mentioned to accept the position. Those who believe Mr. Sifton has been desirous of retiring from ministerial duties for the last year or so, contend that he will not reconsider his resignation even if the bill were modified.

To open a constituency at the present time would precipitate a contest in whch religious prejudice would no doubt be aroused. If Templeman took charge of the interior department there would be room for a new minister without portfolio. There are not a few aspirants for this honor. N. A. Belcourt, Ottawa's brilliant member, is said to be one of the most eligible men in sight.

Fielding, like Sifton, has nothing to say. He had a long chat this afternoon with the ex-minister of the interior, while at that very time Laurier and the rev. editor of the Toronto Globe were hobnobbing in the lobbies. The liberal rank and file is puzzled, but hopes that all will come out harmoniously within a few days.

Where Men Get Hurt

There you find POND'S EXTRACT—*the old family doctor*—relieving the pain, curing the hurt. For cuts, burns, sprains, bruises—whatever happens, Pond's Extract is a certain cure, a reliable "first aid." 60 years of relief work proves its worth. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

SONS OF ENGLAND

Ceusure Mr. Black of Hants For His Uncomplimentary Statements About Englishmen.

OTTAWA, March 3.—The Sons of England of Canada are after the scalp of Black of Hants, Nova Scotia, for his insulting reference to the men born in the British Isles. Derby Lodge of Ottawa has passed the following resolution, a copy of which has been forwarded to Mr. Black. Other lodges over Canada have also taken the matter up.

Whereas, in the public press and official debates of the house of commons (page 1,444) Mr. Black, M. P. for Hants, N. S., is reported as follows:

"I say that one good Canadian whose life has been saved is better than a score of Doukhobors or a hundred Englishmen."

And whereas, according to the last census returns Hants county had a population of 20,056, of which 8,602 were of English origin, 3,534 Irish and 5,821 Scotch.

And whereas, by the statement made by him in the house of commons Mr. Black has not only seriously reflected on a great proportion of his constituents, but also upon the English population of Canada generally.

Resolved, that while making due allowance for the nervousnes of inexperience of a new member of the house of commons, Derby Lodge feels justified in calling upon Mr. Black to unreservedly withdraw the statement to which he has given expression and to apologize for it.

THE LOCH LOMOND BILL.

A meeting of the bills and by-laws committee was held yesterday afternoon in the city hall. The committee was chiefly engaged in a discussion of the draft of the water extension bill which the recorder had prepared. With a few slight modifications the draft was accepted, and will be sent up to the common council with the request that it be referred to a special meeting of a committee of the whole council. This meeting will be held Tuesday afternoon.

IMPERIAL CENSURE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Imperial censure has been administered to the university of St. Petersburg in consequence of the disturbances of February 20, when the emperor's portrait was destroyed. The rector has been reprimanded and all the students have been rusticated, but were granted permission to petition for readmission.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Grocers' Guild and Sugar Refiners.

Conditions Which Give Rise to the Action Brought by Wholesale Dealers of Hamilton.

The action commenced by Nesbitt & Co. of Hamilton against the Dominion and Ontario Grocers' Guilds is being watched with some interest by wholesale grocers here. The charge made aganst the guilds is that they have forced the sugar refiners and other manufacturers to sell only to them, such an agreement being against public policy and tending to monopoly. Grocers in St. John do not think that this charge can be sustained. The manufacturers of sugar or other commodities will sell to anyone on the same terms, but there is an advantage given to members of the guild in return for value received by the manufacturers.

The Dominion Grocers' Guild has been in existence since 1878, but it is only within the last few years that it has been making its influence felt. The St. John Grocers' Guild was formed between three and four years ago, for the purpose of settling prices and endeavoring to put an end to competition.

Previous to that there was so much cutting of prices that sugar, for example, was for years sold at a loss. The average grocer reckons that it costs him between four and five per cent. to carry on his business. Yet sugar was sold at an advance of only ten cents per hundred pounds, and on terms which often reduced this profit to two or three cents per hundred. This was without allowing any margin for the handling of the article, so that the sugar was being sold at the loss of its share in the running of the business.

Since the formation of the local guild these prices have been adjusted so that now sugar is paying its way, with perhaps a profit so small as to be scarcely noticeable. All members of the guild agree to buy from the refiners to the exclusion of imported stock, and they sell the sugar at refinery prices. By so doing they become entitled to a rebate paid by the refiners, which represents the profit on the goods sold. Those grocers who are not in the guilds are able to buy from the refiners at the same prices, but as they do not agree to give these refiners the preference, as they do not push these refiners' goods, and as they are not under promise to abide by fixed prices, they do not become entitled to the rebate. Consequently, buying at refinery prices, they are not able to sell as cheaply as do the members of the guild.

In the west there is still a keen competition, and cases are on record where a dealer has sold a whole carload of sugar at an advance of only seventy-five cents on the car.

The guild was not formed for the purpose of creating a monopoly, but merely as a protective association, and as such it is taking up other lines handled by grocers, and is also endeavoring to protect the interests of the consumers by securing from the manufacturers a margin of profit on goods handled. Such are the statements made by members of the guild in this city and elsewhere.

The recent meeting of the Dominion Guild in Montreal was attended by representatives from every province in the dominion, and from many of the more important cities. W. C. Cross, Chas. H. Peters and G. E. Barbour were delegates from St. John.

At the University.

Rearrangement of Engineering and Science Classes--- Appointment of Prof. Jack's Successor.

Yesterday's Fredericton papers contain the following account of the recent changes in the staff of the University of New Brunswick. The university authorities have issued the following statement:

The rearrangement of work and classes in the engineering department of the University incident upon the leaving of Prof. Jack is now about completed, and new time tables go into effect tomorrow. The charge of the building and the superintendence of the engineering course has been entrusted by Chancellor Harrison to Dr. Scott, professor of physics and electrical engineering, and it is a matter of congratulation for the University that so many competent men are found to be available at the present juncture to assist in conducting the regular lecture and laboratory work of the department.

Through the kindness of the Hon. C. H. Labillois, commissioner of public works, Wm. Harrison, assistant engineer of the board of works, is enabled to take charge of the senior classes in graphical statistics and its applications to bridge construction and design, in which he is recognized as one of the most proficient men in the province. Mr. Harrison also lectures on highway construction to the juniors and will later take up the theory of retaining walls and embankments.

Kenneth R. Chestnut, a graduate of 1904, who has been engaged in the survey for the new water works system in St. John, will have the senior classes in hydraulics, and sophomores in surveying; his experience since graduating has proved of great assistance to his knowledge of practical hydraulics, which is much appreciated by the senior students. In addition to these classes Mr. Chestnut will have charge of the regular laboratory classes in the steel testing room, supervising the experimental work of the students there, as well as assisting with the work of the draughting room.

J. W. Clawson, B. A., '01, an honor graduate of Cambridge in 1904, who has been lecturing on astronomy since Christmas, is continuing and extending his courses, so that besides the regular lectures in astronomy to the juniors he is giving a course on the theory of instruments to the senior class, which is accompanied by experimental work on the use of the telescope, sextant, transit, solar adjustment and other apparatus of the observatory, with special referehce to the applications of astronomy to civil engineering.

Besides those already mentioned, John Brittain, formerly science master in nature study for the Macdonald School Gardens of Carleton Co., and long known as a most efficient and enthusiastic teacher, has charge of the department of chemistry, giving the regular lectures of the junior year, a course in organic chemistry to the senior honor students, and also a special course on the chemistry of plants to the first year students. The laboratory classes in chemistry are conducted by J. W. Hill, '05.

Dr. Scott will himself undertake the instruction in mechanism for the juniors and in descriptive geometry for the sophomores, and with the help of A. E. Eastman will continue the first year draughting course.

It is felt that the course of studies and lectures as arranged for the balance of the term is a particularly strong one, worthy of the high type of work which has always been a feature of the University in both arts and engineering departments. By direction of the senate applications will be at once invited from important centres that a successor to Prof. Jack may be appointed at the June meeting of the senate, as time did not permit the procuring of sufficient information to make a permanent appointment now.

MONCTON COUNCIL

Had Lively Session Yesterday—Early Navigation in Northumberland Straits Likely.

MONCTON, N. B., March 3.—The str. Minto left Georgetown this morning with a large force of men and a quantity of dynamite to attempt to force the way through the ice. The Stanley is also working her way out at the Pictou end. Prospects are said to be good for the early resumption of navigation between the Island and mainland.

The City Council had another lively session this afternoon. The mayor had a police officer in attendance, but there was no occasion for his interference. About two hours was spent in discussing a letter received by the chairman of the fire committee from the local agent of one of the companies in reference to offers for accident insurance on the men of the department. The letter reflected somewhat on the chairman of the fire committee, and though addressed to the mayor and aldermen, the chairman refused to produce it, saying he would have taken legal proceedings if the agent in question was worth anything. The chairman of the fire committee offered to show the letter to members of the council privately and the discussion dropped.

SUSSEX CARNIVAL.

SUSSEX, March 3.—The second carnival of the season was held in the Alhambra rink last evening and was attended by quite a number of spectators and skaters. The costumes for the most part were original, and the judges awarded the prizes as follows:

To Miss D. Harrison and Miss Alice Howes as "45 years of age and looking for a man," the most original.

Miss Helen Scott, "Fairy," as the girls' best.

The gents' prize went to J. E. Keith as an "Italian brigand," and George Morrison took the boys' prize in the costume of a "Spanish cavalier."

The judges were Mrs. L. A. Langstroth, St. John; Chas. Perry and C. D. Davis.

Miss Hazel Deboo of Newcastle is visiting Miss Marie Golding.

The residents of Church avenue had a very pleasant sleigh party to Geo. Dobson's, Lower Cove, this (Friday) evening.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

WOLFVILLE'S FIRST FUNERAL

Being An Account of the Obsequies of One Jack King—From "Wolfville," By Alfred Henry Lewis.

"These yere obsequies which I'm about mentionin'," observed the Old Cattleman, "is the first real funeral Wolfville has."

The old fellow had lighted a cob pipe and tilted his chair in a fashion which proclaimed a plan to be comfortable. He had begun to tolerate — even encourage—my society, although it was clear that as a tenderfoot he regarded me with a species of gentle disdain.

I had provoked the subject of funeral ceremonies by a recurrence to the affair of the Yellowhouse Man, and a query as to what would have been the programme of the public-spirited hamlet of Wolfville it that invalid had died instead of yielding to the nursing of Jack Moore and that tariff on draw-poker which the genius of Old Man Enright decreed.

It came in easy illustration, as answer to my question, for the Old Cattleman to recall the funeral of a former leading spirit of Southwestern society. The name of this worthy was Jack King; and with a brief exposition of his more salient traits, my grizzled raconteur led down to his burial with the remark before quoted.

"Of course," continued the Old Cattleman, "of course while thar's some like this Yallerhouse gent who survives; thar's others of the boys who is downed one time an' another, an' goes shoutin' home to heaven by various trails. But ontil the event I now recalls, the remainders has been freighted east or west every time, an' the camp gets left. It's hard luck, but at last it comes toward us; an' thar we be one day with a corpse all our'n, an' no partnership with nobody nor nothin.'

"It's the chance of our life,' says Doc Peets, 'an' we plays it. Thar's nothin' too rich for our blood, an' these obsequies is goin' to be spread-eagle, you bet! We'll show Red Dog an' sim'lar villages they ain't sign-camps compared with Wolfville.'

"So we begins to draw in our belts an' get a big ready. Jack King, as I says before, is corpse, eemergin' outen a game of poker as sech. Which prior tharto, Jack's been peevish, an' pesterin' an' pervadin' 'round for several days. The camp stands a heap o' trouble with him an' tries to smooth it along by givin' him whiskey an' his way about as he wants 'em, hopin' for a change. But man is only human, an' when Jack starts in one night to make a flush beat a tray full for seven hundred dollars, he asks too much.

"Thar ain't no undertakers, so we rounds up the outfit, an' knowin' he'd take a pride in it, an' do the slam-up thing, we puts in Doc Peets to deal the game unanimous.

"'Gents,' he says, as we-alls turns into the Red Light to be refreshed, 'in assoomin' the present pressure I feels the compliments paid me in the seelection. I shall act for the credit of the camp, an' I needs your help. I desires that these rites be a howlin' victʼry. I don't want people comin' 'round next week allowin' thar ain't been no funeral, an' I don't reckon much that they will. We've got the corpse, an' if we gets bucked off now it's our fault.'

"So he app'ints Ole Monte an' Dan Boggs to go for a box for Jack, an' details a couple of niggers from the corral to dig a tomb.

"'An' mind you-alls,' says Peets, 'I wants that hole at least a mile from camp. In order to make a funeral a success, you needs distance. That's where deceased gets action. It gives the procession a chance to spread an' show up. You can't make no funeral imposin' except you're plumb liberal on distances.'

"It all goes smooth right off the reel. We gets a box an' grave ready, an' Peets sticks up a notice on the stage-station door, settin' the excitement for third-drink time next day. Prompt at the drop of the hat the camp lets go all holds and turns loose in a body to put Jack through right. He's laid out in splendid shape in the New York Store, with nothin' to complain of if he's asked to make the kick himse'f. He has a new silk necktie, blue shirt an' pearl buttons, trousers, an' boots. Some one—Benson Annie, I reckons—has pasted some co't plaster over the hole on his cheek-bone where the bullet gets in, an' all 'round Jack looks better than I ever sees him.

"'Let the congregation remove its hats,' says Peets, a-settin' down on a box up at Jack's head, 'an' as many as can will please get somethin' to camp on. Now, my friends,' he continues, 'thar ain't no need of my puttin' on any frills or gettin' in any scroll work. The objects of this convention is plain an' straight. Mister King, here present, is dead. Deceased is a very headstrong person, and persists yesterday in entertainin' views teuchin' a club flust, queen at the head, which results in life everlastin'. Now, gents, this is a racket full of solemnity. We wants nothin' but good words. Don't mind about the trooth; which the same ain't in play at a funeral, nohow. We all knows Jack; we knows his record. Our information is ample that a-way; how he steals a hoss at Tucson; how he robs a gent last fall at Tombstone; how he downs a party at Cruces; how that scar on his neck he got from Wells-Fargo's people when he stands up the stage over on the Lordsburg trail. But we lays it all aside today. We don't copper nary bet. Yesterday mornin', accompanied by the report of a Colt's forty-five, Mister King, who lies yere so cool an' easy, leaves us to enter in behind the great white shinin' gates of pearl an' gold, which swings inward to glory eternal. It's a great set-back at this time thar ain't no sky-pilot in the camp. This deeficiency in sky-pilots is a hoss onto us, but we does our best. At a time like this I hears that singin' is a good, safe break, an' I tharfore calls on that little girl from Flagstaff to give us "The Dyin' Ranger."'

"So the little Flagstaff girl cl'ars her valves with a drink, an' gives up the song; an' when the entire congregation draws kyards on the last verse it does everybody good.

"'Far away from dear old Texas,
We laid him down to rest;
With his saddle for a pillow,
And his gun across his breast.'

"Ten Peets gets out the Scriptures. 'I'm goin' to read a chapter outen these yere Testaments,' he says. 'I ain't makin' no claim for it, except it's part of the game an' accordin' to Hoyle. If thar's a preacher yere he'd do it, but bein' thar's no sech brand on this range I makes it as a forced play myse'f.'

"So he reads us a chapter about the sepulcher, and' Mary Magdalene, an' the resurrection; an' everybody takes it in profound as prairie-dogs, for that's the lead to make, an' we knows it.

"'Then Peets allows he'd like to hear from any gent onder the head of 'good of the order.'

"'Mister Undertaker an' Chairman,' says Jim Hamilton, 'I yield to an inward impulse to say that this yere play weighs on me plumb heavy. As keeper of the dance-hall I sees a heap of the corpse an' knows him well. Mister King is my friend, an' wile his moods is variable an' oncertain; an' it's cl'arly worth wile to wear your gun while he's hoverin' near, I loves him. He has his weaknesses, as do we all. A disp'sition to make new rooles as he plays along for sech games of chance as enjoys his notice is perhaps his greatest failin', His givin' way to this habit is primar'ly the cause of his bein' garnered in. I hopes he'll get along thar, an' offers a side bet, even money, up to five hundred dollars, he will. He may alter his system an' stand way up with the angels an' seraphs, an' if words from me could fix it, I'd shorely stack 'em in. I would say further that after consultin' with Billy Burns, who keeps the Red Light, he has, in honor of the dead an' to mark the occasion of his cashin' in, agreed upon a business departure of interest to all. This departure Mister Burns will state. I mournfully gives way to him for said purpose.'

"'Mr. Peets, an' ladies an' gents,' says Burns, 'like Mister Hamilton, who I'm proud to meet yere as gent, citizen, an' friend, I knows deceased. He's a good man, an' a dead-game sport from 'way back. A protracted wrastle with the remorseless drinks of the frontier had begun to tell on him, an' for a year or so he's been liable to have spells. Referrin' to the remarks of Mister Hamilton, I states that by agreement between us an' in honor to departed, the quotations on whiskey in this yere camp, from now on, will be two drinks for two bits, instead of one as previous. We don't want to onsettle trade, an' we don't believe this will. We makes it as a ray of light in the darkness an' gloom of the hour.'

"After this yere utterance, which is well received, we forms the procession. Doc Peets, with two buglers from the Fort, takes the lead, with Jack an' his box in one of the stage coaches comin' next. Enright, Tutt, Boggs, Short Creek Dave, Texas Thompson, an' me, bein' the six pall-bearers, is on hosses next in line; an' Jack Moore commandin' the rest of the outfit, lines out permiscus.

"'This is a great day for Wolfville,' says Peets, as he rides up an' down the line. 'Thar ain't no camp this side of St. Looey could turn this trick. Which I only wishes Jack could see it himse'f. It's more calculated to bring this outfit into fav'rable notice than a lynchin'.'

"At the grave we turns in an' gives three cheers for King, an' three fer Doc Peets; an' last we gives three more an' a tiger for the camp. The buglers cuts loose everythin' they knows, from the 'water-call' to the 'retreat,' an' while the niggers is a-shovelin' in the sand we bangs away with our six-shooters for general results delightful. You can gamble thar ain't been no funeral like it before or since.

"At the last Peets hauls outen the stage we uses for Jack, a headboard. When it's set up it looks like if Jack ain't satisfied, he's shorely hard to suit. On it in big letters is:

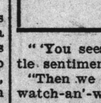
JaCK KInG
LIfE AiNT
IN
HOLDInG A GOOD HAnD
BUT
In plAYing A PORE HAnd
WELL.

"'You sees, we has to work in a little sentiment,' says Doc Peets.

"Then we details the niggers to stand watch-an'-watch every night till further orders. No; we ain't afraid Jack'll get out none, but the coyotes is shore due to come an' dig for him, so the niggers had to stand gyard. We don't allow to find spec'mens of Jack spread 'round loose after all the trouble we takes."

SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION

SYDNEY, C. B., March 4.—The Orangemen of Cape Breton are to fall in line with their brethren in Ontario in protesting against the imposition of a separate school system for the new provinces of the Northwest. There is scarcely anything more repugnant to Orangemen everywhere than a separate school scheme and their opposition to the present proposal of the Laurier government will be made plainly manifest. It is understood that the matter has already been discussed in several of the lodges, but beyond signifying their intention to lend every assistance to the Ontario lodges, no definite course of action has been decided upon. The order in Cape Breton is very strong, but strictly non-political though in 1896 it went solid against the conservative party in condemnation of its school policy for the province of Manitoba.



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